The Crimean War and the American Rebellion.

What Time it Took the Two Greatest Naval and Military Powers of the World to Capture Sebastopol.

Slow Progress of the British Arms.

The French Masters of the Situation.

TOTAL INACTIVITY OF THE ALLIED FLEETS.

The Bloody Repulse of the Allies at Sebastopol.

THE SECOND ROUT OF THE ENGLISH.

THEIR REDAN BLUNDER.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH ARMS. &c.,

from the Almonach as Golha, of the exploits of the Turks and their French, Sardinian and English allies against the Russians in the late Crimean war. In the present day, when we are so often taunted by the British press on our slow progress in our war, it would be well to compare notes and see how very fast their flects and army pro-

ERGINNING OF DOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE TURES AND RUSSIANS On the 5th of October, 1853, the declaration of war by the Sublims Porte against the Emperor of Russia was published at Constantinople, and on the 18th of the same neighborhood of the fortress of Widdin.

On the 18th of October the Sultan issued his firmans relative to the entrance of English and French vessels of war into the lardauelles, and on the 224 the allied fleet left the Bay of Beachika, arriving in the Bosphores on the 2d of November of the same year.

Between this time and the month of January, 1854, the four great Powers of Europe were using every reasonable effort to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, so as to put an end to the war then waging between the two Powers. In the meantime several severe engagements took place between the opposing forces, resulting in victory to the Turks sometimes, and to the Russians at other times. opiosing forces, resulting in victory to the Turks sometimes, and to the Russians at other times. The burning of Sinope, where over four thousand Turks miserably perished, was one of the acts that particularly excited all Europe against the Russian mans. It was not, however, until the 29th of January, 1856, that the Enperor Napoleon wrote to the Emperor Nicholas proposing an armistics for the recall of the Russian forces and to leave the way open for diplomatic negotiations. On the 9th of February the Russian Emperor replied, flaily refusing to comply with any such proposition.

The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain was opened by the Queen on the 31st of January, when her Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, expressing her regret at the failure of all the efforts of great Britain and France, with their allies, to maintain peace in the East. She then suggested the increase of the land and sea forces of the British empire, with the view of rendering more effective the British arguments in favor of peace.

DIPLOMATIC EUROPEES BRIVERS PEANCE AND ESCLAND AND RESIDENT CONTINUED AND

attention to the perfect arming and equipment of every branch of its land and see service.

A BRITISH FLINT FOR THE ESST.

On the 11th of March, the first division of the British fleet destined for the Baltic, and commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead, in presence of the Queen. On the 12th a treaty was concluded between France, Great Britain and Turkey, by which the two great Western Powers agreed to support the Ottoman Posto against Russia.

The first division of French troops for the East, commanded by Ceneral Canrebort, left Marsellies on the 19th of March, and on the Slat of the same mouth the first part of the expaditionary corps arrived at Gallipoli.

Declarations of Actual Restructures.

On the 27th of March the French Missister of State, M. Fould, announced to the Chambers that the list acts of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg constituted a state of warbetween France and Russia. On the same day a message from the Queen of England announced a similar fact to Parliament.

On the 28th of March, was between France and France.

On the 23th of March war between France and England and Russia was formally academic. On the !

On the 28th of April an alliance was concluded between France and Endons to sustain the integrity of the Ottoman conjule eguides the oppressions of Ressia.

On the same day the Eusciaus, in strong force, were completely defeated by the Turks at Konkelli. The Ottomat troops were commanded by Mistajha Pacha.

Analyza, or the furst nerties soldens.

The first body of auxiliary troops of the Western Powers, composed of two thousand English, under command of General Admins, landed at Constantinople on the 14th of April. On the same day the Ressaus began a tremendous camendad against Stistria.

On the 15th Marshal St. Arcand. Commander in Chief of the French army of the Euro, left Paris, arriving at Constantinosis on the 3th of May.

On the 15th of April Prince Nagoleon left Toulon to join the allied ermy in the East.

the allied ormy in the East.
On the 19th the Rossian General Schilder attacked the
Turks at Kalaint, but he was repaired and compelled to

retreat on Mogravit.

On the 250th hab battle of Czernawada, between the Turks and Resement, took place. The fight was renowed on the 121, and resulted in the defeat of the Resement. The V-rench Montheur announced on the 21st of April that the French feet for the Bailte had natled from the port of Reset for the Sailte had natled from the port of Reset of Kalefat, and evacuated Little Wallachta. An Anglo-French spacetra, consisting of six friendes, thirteen other vorses and nine steamers, cast ancher before Odessa. Admiral Dundas, of the British navy, and Admiral Humelin, of the French, summanned the Governor, the Baron d'Osten Sacken, to deliver the vessels which were then in port. The next day the town was hembarded for ten hours.

On the Belle of the came month this government of the United Sakten replied to the questions of the Alifes, concerning neutral rights, to the effect that they would observe and cause to be observed the siriet rights of neutrality.

serve and cause to be observed the strict rights of neutrality.

Twolve thousand French troops embarical at Toulon on the 5th of May for the Firzers. On the 8th Marshal St. Arnaud arrived at Constantingte, where he was joined on the 10th by the Duke of Cambridge.

On the 12th the English steam frigate Tiger went aground and wis lost near Odessa.

On the 12th the battle of Turtskal took place. In this combat the Turks drove the Reseigns from an island near Oltenitzs.

On the 18th the command-in chief of the allied army including the Turks, was by consent given into the hands of Marshal St. Arnaud. On the same day Lord Napler blockade Figa.

On the 19th the Russian nort of Redvu-Ealch, on the cost of Grockets, was bombarded and taken by the English Admiral Lyons. On the same day the Pritish fleet began headlities in the Guif of Finland, by desiroying the Russian batteries at Ekemen.

On the 28th the English and French troops arrived in the Pricess, by which means the neutrality of Greece was enforced.

On the 28th Sir Charles Napler, commanding the Russian Control of Charles Napler, commanding the Russian Charles Napler, commanding the Russian Control of Charles Napler, commanding the Russian Charles Napler Charles Naple

the Russian price states of the gains of the Said Rottinia.

On the 20th the Turks, commanded by Ismail Pacha and Skenderberg, defeated the Russians at Karakal, and pursued them to Alata.

On the 1st of June Admirals Dundas and Hamelin declared the mouths of the Dannic blockaded.

On the 18th the French Baltic fleet rejoined the English fleet at Borns aund.

On the 2st of June the British steamers Heels. Odin

On the 15th the French Saltic nest rejoined the Eng-lish fiset at Borns sund. On the 21st of June the British steamers Heels. Odin and Valorous bombarded the Russian fortress of Bomar-

the first of June the British steamers Heela. Odin and Valorous bombarded the Russian lectrons of Bomarand, in the British.

On the 22st the last combat took place before Silistria between the Russian and Turkish traces. On the 25th the sloger was raised, and the Russians retired on the left bank of the Bunebe.

On the 23th Russian and Hamelin declared the ports of the 25th Admiral Sundand (Cronstade and St. Petersborg) in a state of blockade.

On the 35th of December the French and English troops landed at the Island of Aland.
On the 12th the ports of the White Sea (Archangel, Onoga, &c.) was placed under blockade by the combined fleet of France and Great Britain. The next day the land and sea forces of the two rowers bugon the bombardment of Bomarand, which are rendered on the 16th. The Russian general commanding, Bedisco, and his whole garrison, were taken prisoners, and on the next day the Lagish steamer Miranda bombarded the town of Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland. [Rola was a small village, not numbering over a thousand lapland by the French Admiral Februter Besponites,

nousand men.

THE ADVANCE TO SERANTOPOL.

On the 9th of October the Allies began to approach sebastaped by thremchments. On the 17th the first bom sordment of the fortuge took place. It began at half-past as o'clock in the morning, with two hundred cannon, added by twenty riv shi sortific line. The Russian Vical

six e'clack in the morning, with two hundred cannon, added by twenty rix shi saft the line. The Russian Vice Admiral (Kurntur) was killed during the bombardment, which was continued the whole of the next day.

On the 19th the combined fleet of the Western Powers left Savai, and the blockade of the Russian ports in the Gulf of Bethnia was raised.

On the 25th the Russian general, Liprandi, marched against Balakiava, and took possession of four redeable occupied by the Turks, with eleven cannon with which they were armed; but they were repelled in their further advance by the energetic resistance of the Englah, the dragones repolling the Russian cavalry. At the same time the British light cavalry suffered severe lesses in an unfortunate charge—that of Ralakiars.

On the 29th the Russians attacked the left wing of the second English division, commanded by Liestenant General Sir de Lacy Evans, on the Tachernaya. The Russians were repulsed.

were repulsed.

**PATTE OF INCHEMAN.

The battle of Inkerman took place on the 5th of November. The Russians, chummanded by Libutenant General Dannenberg, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Mi haei and Nocholas, attacked the right wing of the besteging army on the heights of interman. After a severe struggle, the English, assatined by the French division, under the command of General Beaquet, readered the enemy with a loss of ten thousand men. On the Russian and Lieutersant General Schunger, and on the side of the Inguish Fishermant General Schunger, and Deigade Generals Strangway and Gouldle were killed. Generals Sir George Brown, Adama, Ballor and Porrons were severely wounded. At the same time the garrison made a saily and attacked the left wing of the allied line, but they were repulsed by the French Generals Forcy and de Lournel, the latter of whem was mortally wounded. The total less of the Allies was 2,400 English and 1.725 French.

On the 5th of December the blockade of the Russian ports in the Baltic was raised. On the 18th of January, 1855, the Eussian ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Agoil were blockaded by the French

in the 17th of February 5,000 Rossians, commanded in the 17th of February 5,000 Rossians, commanded by Licescenant General Christoff, attacked Empateria. After a combat of five hours the Russians were repelled, with a less of five hundred men, by the Turks, under Omer Pacha. Selim Tacha, commander of the Egyptian division, and Col. Rustem Bog, were mortally wounded. On the 24th of February the French, commanded by General Monet, penserated into the fortified work raised by the Russians on the right of the French lines, and in front of the Manker fewer. They had, however, to submit to the superior numerical force of the enemy. General Monet was wounded.

On the 17th of March the Russians repulsed as etiack of the French against the tower of Kamschatka, to the south of Sobsetpol.

On the 22: 15,000 Russians attacked the right wing of the allied line in front of the Malakoff, but were repulsed with great less.

the allocations with great loss.
On the 6th of April, 1855, the Allies recommenced their bombardment of Sebastopol, which continued for governing the governing the continued for governing the governing the governing the govern

On the 9th of April, 1855, the Miles recommended their bombardment of Sebastopol, which continued for several days.
On the 17th the Ressian ports in the gulfs of Riga and: Finland were blockeded by the British fleet.
On the 21st the first contingent of Sardinian troops for the Crimea embarked at Genoa for the East.
On the 1st of May the French assembled and occupied the outer approaches of the Russian works before the central bastion of Sarastopol. The nest day the Russians made an unsuccessful attempt to reteke the work.
On the 3d the English Astmiral, Saunders Dundas, placed the Russian ports of the Baltic Sas, between Eageroft and the Eighthouse of Filsand, in a state of blockade.
General Alphonse de is Marmora arrived at Bulaklaya with a body of Sardinian troops on the 9th of May.
On the 16th General Cancebort vacator the commandinchief of the French army of the Crimea, General Pelizier taking his place.
On the 22d there were some combats between the French and Russians in the valley of the Sebastopol Cometery. The French attacked the Russian intrenchments at different points. The fight was resumed with much desporation on the nights of the 23d and 24th, but at less the French, commanded by Central Pe Selies, took possession of the intrenchments. The lesses were great on both sides.
On the 25th the allied troops disembarked near Kamisch.

zines and fortifications, and abandomed the two towns.
On the 28th Gentischi was bombarded, and all the
Russian merchant vessels and transports in the Sea of
Anof destroyed. On the same day the Russians evacuated
Sudscheeck-Kale, on the Black Sea (Circassia).
On the 3d of June the alies bombarded Tagatrog.
On the 6th they opened a new bombardement against the
outer works of Sebastopol, which continued till the next
day. The Carsunge and Mameion Vert were then seized by
the Franch, who overpowered the artillery that defended
the works, making four hundred prisoners. On their side
the works, making four hundred prisoners. On their side
the Beglish took and held possession of a fortification
known as the Gearries
On the 9th the French and English fleets. Blockaded the
Russian portsof the White Sea.
On the 18th they blockaded all the coast of Finland
(Abo, &c.), as well as the ports of the Gilf of Bothnia.
Extracted the State of Sea and the Coast of Finland
(Abo, &c.), as well as the ports of the Gilf of Bothnia.
Stricks of Finland and the Malakof tower (Sebastopol); but
they were ropulsed at both points with great loss. The
Finglish lost 1,295 men, among others. Major General Sir
John Campbell; the French lost 3,295 men, killed and
wounded, among the former Generals Mayran and
Brunct.
On the 28th of June Field Marshal Lord Raglan died in

On the 28th of June Field Marshal Lord Raglan died in the English camp before Schattopol, and Lieutenant General James Strapson assumed the command.

After the terrible repulse of the French and British army on the 18th of June, their guas became completely silocoed, and we hear nothing of their movements for nearly two mouths.

OMENTONS OF AUGUST, 1855.

On the 9th of this month the Russian fort of Swenborg was bombard by the English and French Losis, under the command of Admirals Dundas and Renaud. The frequentiness for forty-six boards, casting on the 11th. On the 13th the flects drove off.

On the 18th the flects drove off.

the 13th the flects drow off.

On the 15th the bloody battle of the Bridge of Tractic tork place. Sixty thousand Russians, combinated on the right wing by the Russian General of cavalry Read (who was merically wounded and replaced by Pringe Serthaltoff in person), and on the left wing by Lioutanant General Layandi, attacked the allocd lines on the Tachermaya; but they were repulsed by the Franch under Poissier, and by the Sardimans under General Pe is Marmora, with a leas of six thousand men. The Sardiman General Montevecchio was mortally wounded. The Russians on their side lost Generals Read, Wrasky and Weimarn.

On the 3d of this month the Russians successfully engaged the Allies near the fortress of Kars (Amatolis).

On the 3d of this month the Russians successfully engaged the Allies near the fortress of Kars (Amatolis).

On the 3d of this month the Russian successfully engaged the Allies near the fortress of Garnon.

After having kopt up on increasant bombardment for three days, the Allies attacked the Russian intronchments. The Malakoff tower was carried and occupied by the Franch, commanded by Generals Besuest and Zaeldahon, after a prologed and sanguinary struggle of four hours. The stuck of the English on the Great Reisian, as well as that of the French on the central bastlon, did not succeed. On the Franch and generals Broton, do St. Pol, de Marolles, Eivet and Niol were killed, and Generals Chruleff and Martinan seriously wounded. The next day, the Russians having retired to the north part of Schastopol, after having partly burned and panagaria. The next day, the Russians having retired to the north part of Schastopol, after having partly burned and panagaria.

preschieder a, chime file, the Fronch taking ax pieces of cannon.

On the same day the Russians, under the lead of Lieutenant General Mouraview, attacked Ears. After a struggle of seven hours they were repulsed by the Turks, under the command of the English General Williams, with a less of more than 7,000 men killed and wounded. On the 16th the Allien landed in force near the Russian forters of Kinburn, opp. site to bezaked, on the left hank of Injeper Liman.

On the 17th, after a bombardment of several hours, Kinburn surrendered to the Allies. The Russian General in command (Rochamovitsch) was taken prisinger, with 1,400 mus.

On the 18th the Russians blew up the fortifications of

1,500 men.
On the 18th the Russians blow up the fortifications of Occadent.
On the 28th the fortress of Kars was surrendered to the Reselans, under Gen. Mouraviell. The whole gardson, including the English General Williams and his staff, were taken p. success.

O'MRATIONS OF DECRIFIED.

An attack of the Russians on the French advanced posts of the Valley of Bailur (Crissea) was repelled of the division of Antennarys.

From this time to the conclusion of peace on the 30th of March, 1556, nothing of importance took place among the beiligerent forces.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

The European Coalition Against the Union.

England's Beast of Support of Her Policy.

German and French Opinion of

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

A CRAND MORMON CONFERENCE.

Our Paris Correspondence. Panes, Jan. 17, 1852.

Public Approval of the Union Diplomacy—No War with England-Napoleon Playing a Deep Game and Master of the Situation-He Contemplates England's Ruin-What He has Accomplished for France-Affairs in the

Every one is wearled and sick of the names of Mason and Slidell, and, whether these men present themselves as temporary residents in Paris or London, they will, I

and wall. To have given England such an opportunity tic, even though the issue should have been ultimately dignified and lofty attitude she has taken. There is still a tendency to fine fault at the delay that goourned, but the general opinion is largely in favor of the settlement ner to satisfy the amour propre of the people and government of the United States and to obtain the honorabl

hear no more ferover of this matter? And the answer is both "yes" and "no." As regards the cebel Commisher part, and with the numberiess occasions which, con considered to be ultimately inevitable. It is for America

In the line the recently adopted through General Scott and by the despatch of his Minister for Foreign Affairs, as has only then following out the treaty of Paris, and has been a self-appointed arbitrator. But every one sees that, while its apparently chides America, he is wholly her friend. They, if circumstances were to induce him to

Christianity its liberty in the most distract parts of the East. The friends of the peace of the world had not yet to congratulata-the imperial government on its noble attatude in the Augio-American dispute. At the moment when M. Thiers wrote these fine words, our patrictian had not yet applianced the returns of Sarvy and of the country of Nice into the bosom of the French family, after a simple radication of frontiers which recestablished what nature and history had made, and which recalition had destroyed when led away by its triumph. Sinegal was not so near becoming a second Algoria as it own is. By our distant expeditions, while extending the name and the glory of France, we had not opened the commerce markets which are about to become so useful to it. Our commercial relations had not yet received the benefits which there we to our glorious fag.

In regard to minor materiathers is just now not much to say. The season is shock beyond all former precedent. The absence of Americans is severely felt acquig tracks meet who live by supplying the boar some. Amorican gentlemes spend with a freedom which is not found with their Anglo-Saron khasmes on the other side of the Channel. Amorican ladies are an inexhaustible resource to the Parisian dressmaker. It is not only that they order largely, but that they exercise a discrimining gost which frequently gives the law to the Parisian initial. This is saying very much; for the tiside of a native Parisionne, having well studied her complexion, her had, eyes—all that nature has given—best to work on first artistical principles to see what she case do to assess nature, and hence that equilistic uniformity, that abnegation, her applying sundiffice, as Horace calls it, that makes up so happy a tone ensemble in the French woman's wisdom, her applying sundiffice, as the recent lad on the requisite one plexion, her applying sundiffice, as his now nowhere to be found. Fourt and ball, concert and conversations alike acknowledge of colors, forms and contrasts peculiarly her own, n

dependent upon their suffreges, can venture to act thus, it must enjoy the confidence of that people in no appellation of a strong government.

The satisfaction occasioned here by the pacific termi-

the formidable thinton that has so long been an eyesore to the British aristourney, she must in common deconcy to the British aristourney, she must in common deconcy to be heart of hearts, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues are not sorry to be honerably quit of a war which though lightly spoken of by their hired garbes, would have been fraught with consenutages which no man living could pretend to forciol. France, it is true, is savage at a contest being averted that would have afforded it an opportunity of fishing in troubted waters; but though it is her policy to set England and America by the sava, she has no notion forced it because a quarrel become the Atlantic. For a few months, then, the federal government will have nothing to fear from foreign intervention; and it must go have indeed if they are not able to settle matters down South within that ported. With all respect for the unitary talents of Beauregard and the valer of Southern chivalry, it may be taken for granted that their resources are almost exhausted, and that the fabric raised by Mr. Jeffonson Davis and his composers must room tepple down for want of the materials necessary to study in the stake they may a make that their resources are almost exhausted, and that the fabric raised by Mr. Jeffonson Davis and his composers must room tepple down for want of the materials necessary to study in the struggle perificial and having rated by the few allowed to the North, which has all these in abandance; and if events take they may and the Union coording from the struggle perifical and having rated by the few allowed of alwersary, and roudy to resume its proud a cor of peace and prosperity. Such at any rate, are the weight and prosperity, and roudy to resume its proud a cor of peace and prosperity. Such at any rate, are the weight and of alwersary, and in the White Salcon of the roun Solines of the late elections that he in distance, but to read of the late elections that he in distances to reconsider his any other late of the late to the fast of the r

"the has fathered the country m at always be a heerallow that progressive development to infringe upon or
allow that progressive development to infringe upon or
endanger the right so the Cowen." As was to be expacted, be laid particular stress upon the necessity of votsig the some required for the representation of the miltury system. "The retimates of which and been propered
with the strictest repart for even my, and call not be
custalled any further without weakening the afterney of
the same country." In retirement to the differences between
the United States and Game Britis, "which have now
been happily semoved." his Majory took occasion to
mention that instructions had been transmitted to his
ambuscador at Washington sujoining him to aspect the
righteer the necessal flag and to advocate with energy the
cause of peace. "My interview with the Emperor of the
French," he continued, "campt has have contributed
to commit the triendly remission already existing
between the tree Powers. The asportations for
regulating the commercial intercourse between
the Tollisorein and France are utill pensing." About
thair not aswerd was said; our these was a parage resative to the Schleswig Holstein quarthen, stating that Austria and Prissia were both firmly reserved to trivit upon
the performance of the treaty obligations cantracted by
Dommark with the Germanic Confederation. In other

A generous by the hames of ring, w.s., if I am not mistaken, has passed some years in the britied States, publishes an interesting actively on the navidand military presenters of Great Retision and America, in which similar, views are expressed. "The prospect of victory for first land," he says, "depends entirely upon the success of a first attack by sear, for it in he ast offensive operations should fail, or not be attaced with decrease operations should fail, or not be attaced with decrease operations and discipline of the Engish troops, they sould inevitably be everwhelmed in the end by the imposme numerical aupericity of the Americans. The weighness of the military organization of Engished consists, in the fact that the system of enlishments on which it is exclusively provided has mandered the nation at large unwarlike; and cases if the Engish government could raise the fabrilious sums requisite to double, for troils their force, the men would be weating. The process of procuring achieves, too, is slow and laborious, fearmuch as it aims as producing only highly drilled and educated troops. In America it is exactly the reverse. The vast army that has sprung out of nothing in a flow months suffice to-show of what exertions the nation is capable; and though the figure of hear seven hundred though many should in the official report as its climative strength, may be somewhat exactly and convex them into stoody and efficient soldiers, while the character of the British army would be denot fortied by ossualties among altered these rapid levies and convex them into stoody and efficient soldiers, while the character of the British army would be denot fortied by ossualties among altered these capit levies and convex them into stoody and efficient soldiers, while the character of the British army would these rapid levies and convex them into stoody and efficient soldiers, while the character of the British army would be denot fortied by ossualties among altered from the forties of improvements.

Annexal force can cert

crusade of the Emperor Nicholas arminet the beards and gabordines of the unlucky children of Israel, in the eye of the law he undoubtedly remained a Russian sub-ject, and it was therefore decided by Lord Chief Justice Campbell that the Englishman was justified in refusing to pay the money owing to him. This decision you countryman, Lieut. Habersham.

We are glad to perceive, nevertheless, by the last des

standing between the United States and England being ad-

Japan, is now Mchaisty confirmed. He had not we the dissolution of the University of St. Privarshurg, which is not to be reopened this a new set of regulations is shown up by a special committee appointed for the purpose and composed of delegates from all the Pussian Universities. He is replaced by Alexander Vasselivitie! Such rin, who, though not an admiral himsolf, is the team of an admiral—the furnous captain Golovian, whose noncount of his captivity in Japan has been translated into all the languages of the retwitted world. It is trather a carious circumstance, that both the new Minister of Public largraction and his predecessor are come seed with Japan, the classic land of stability and stagt atom. Mr. Solovian, shower, is an emparatively y sang man, and a special taverite effethe Grand Duke Communitie, and the shopped that under his empires the system of edu sales in Russia will be conducted on more liberal principles than it has hitherto obtained. There is a runor a study that he has appeared S. Piegoff curvaler of the check-honal district of St. Petersburg, in the second of Granal Shillipson.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATEST.

England's Position Supposed by the Other Great Powers—Figures Action in Unison with the from the Beginning.

From the London Times, Jan. 9.

While the courter may fairly congruents itself cache happy results which leave attended the item policy of its government, and may look with satisfaction on this saw proof that a hold situate and straight forward document.

form the salest course of section in intersectional difficulties, it would be unprecious to forget how much our counselies been strengthene sky the approachion and good well of the other Powers of Europe. To fulfil structly the duties of peace, but to be said to assert our rights, even by wear, is true wisdom; and we may hope that the unicousl policy of late years has been such as to constitue all our neighbors that we will neither constitut nor suffer appreciate. In spite of the wars shach have, unhapped; head the last dow years at time of anxiety for Korope, it is easy to proceed that there is a standy cloud; and one-time of anxiety for Korope, it is easy to proceed that there is a standy cloud; and proceed that there is a standy cloud; and conscience. The most irresponsible refers are anxies to stand well with the world, and easy faction uses the language of moderation, and enterwire to cloths its acts with the presentation and scale of constitue the stand with the world, and easy faction the absence a gind any common security, it is to the feeling that England in her demands at Washington was supposing the cause of civilization and searing the trafely of the reaction and search of the scale of consecurity. It is to the feeling that England in her demanded at Washington was supposing the cause of civilization and searcing the trafely of the reaction during the last fee scale. Not only have foreign nations express do not proved the that we necessary and the feel one was a security to all.

Such good will deserves recognition, and will not be forgotted by the British people. It shows, that even great poste by the British people.

In the help of Prance in the maintain our can right such that his works have proved, to maintain our can right such that the constance of any clear Power. The folders government knew that it is return reparation the consequences would have been terribly to its people, and completely decisive of the war in which his now engaged. Had France never rejected the advances of the American party, had h. Theirecast's note moved been deepatched, the surrender of the four prisocurs would, in all probability, have taken place. But parhaps this would not have been done with the surrendiness or until further steps had been taken by England to assort her rights, which would have embittered the animosity and humiliated the pride of a people whom she was moviling to regard as enemies. By his good feeling and town! Allows when the Peach Impertor has caided in crisping the dispars to a clear. He has convinced the Americans from the first that they had no chance of engaging the sympathy of the ambition of any European nation on their side, and that hereittary rivalries do not keen their ground espinative discusses of public mercality and the epialen of the community of hattons in which France helds so high a place. Thus, not only have the Northern States eccaped the losses and the humiliations a war with Eugland must have entailed upon them, but they learn a lesson which will be useful to then during the rest of their struggle with their elemented fellow-citizens. They now know that polither the desire to embarries a rival State, nor this return the transmirance of former passayes in their history, will acquee European nations into sympathy with an unjust cause, or into endeavors to prop up and inding fower. If the etail of adversity cools the heated imagination which sees mething it was but a second on of trium, he, the leason will have been worth the learning.

Does the Surrender Entlefy England?

Does the Serrender Entisty England? [From the Opinine Natinale, (Organ of Frince Napoleon) Jan. 11.]

* * * The affair is new attled, and we may beneaforth sleep in passe. John Ball and Brother Jonathem are at last reconciled, and we may be entusiasm on the subject, if the insistent question "is the reconciliation sincere?" did not madenly present itself to our mind. We should be hade to asswer in the administration sincere? But he should be hade to asswer in the administration sincere? The folders of control to a war with England under present of sensitions. It has therefore swallowed the effect of sensity to parsion far which it is not feel in the last the feels in the heavy for parsion far shired in a feel of sensitions, and the familiary of the safety of other, we shall see the familiary for the safety of other, we shall see the familiary for the safety of other we shall see the familiary for the safety of other we shall see the familiary of the familiary for the safety of the familiary of the safety of t

What Bir-Seward Said to the Duke of Newcastic.

Alleged hirts of a war wird england—time. J. Mr. H. Fenvich, one of the newbers for that brough, was present last upth at the damer of the East Chester Ward Jones and the second of the newbers for this brough, was present last upth at the damer of the East Chester Ward Jones Association, and, in referring to American afters, he noticed the account which appear at in the London Times Association, and in referring to American afters, he noticed the account which appear at in the London Times Aspecting the conversation between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Saward.

Hr. Tenwick then remarked that the conversation between the Duke and the Saward had gone first r, and that the last or had said "He England goes to war and burns. New York she will be destroying English capital, and might as well burn Liverpoil or Manchester."

The Duke, said Mr. Fenwick to represent England well on that occasion, and intranswer to Mr. Seward with "We would asked by the Liverpoil or Manchester than adventible invalid."

hear.) Neither North nor South would herefore be paramore, but out her might become a great Power. The friendship and affection of the North, he feared, was passiscoping 0 r. It had always haird us, and would continue to has so me strange turn of the would continue to has so meles some strange turn of the world continue to have seen strange turn of the outset of the american allowed its temper. The wave, then ought we to collision the year of which the South. (Hear, lear.) He o receivant in North was more aframed in obtacion, a clone and, some kinds of reflecient, but these merits were mixed up with the worst qualities of its vain and turbelent character. The North west as they that he becar meetical and balled, and had come out a showy but coarso and it derive active. The South was get as clay in loss passer's Annel. It was for Europe to take in hand the raids semi-classisation, bring its outer finement and collisions to bear on it, and enderone to raise and parity, the character. (Bear, hear.) for American conciles supplied we with an excellent in dex as to the course we should take. Canada and Nova Beards, which we recopolition in their tendencies, and indinately coarsected by commercia relations with the North, had began by taking its part, and had outled by detecting it and calling for a separation between North and South. (I have, hear.) Instead there was a mass matter of time. (Hear, hear.) Instead there was a mass matter of time. (Hear, hear.) Bear it therefore it is also brought into additionation. What might not have been the horizon it additionation? What might not have been the horizon it additionation. What might not have been the formers if a discussion the landswees still but the mercy of God which had become a limit of his internation inter on the side of the North, Northelephance on the side of the South. He were thousands of virgin acres to loo brought into additional production of particular deads to the support of the side of the North, Northelephance on the side of the North, Northelephance Commell. Amoreus induce are in interlacentifications of the control of the contro